IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

(CONTINUED FROM THERD PAGE.) net yet. Its unprecedented protraction keeps the re-publican leaders in a feverish excitement.

But slow progress is made on the message, owing to the all absorbing Cabinet tribulation.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE. THE INCOMING ADMINISTRATION—ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS WORTP, OF SPOILS—OFFICE THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY AND THRIE

SEREKRS—THE PRESIDENT AND PROPERTY OF THE PRESIDENT AND PROPERTY OF THE PRESIDENT AND PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY The excitement at endant upon the sudden appearance of Mr. Lincoln at 'ne capital, and the events which immediately proof led and led to it, are rapidly giving place to other matters of more importance, both to the new administration and to the people at large.

The principal points of consideration may be summed up up are four different heads, upon which the attention of the federal city is just now concentration.

all " ne politicisms of the federal city is just now concen-

Frier-The future Cabinet.

Shoone-The tariif question.
Things-The Presidential party and their influence.

Possess—The distribution of the spoils.

Therein last among the items, the latter is perhaps the cet. important, from the fact that over one hundred millioe and dollars are to be distributed by the new adminstry tion among the working politicians of the republican pay ty, in the shape of offices, contracts, and the miscelis besents which may be briefly embraced under

se head of " paper and twine."

The great fight en the Cabinel has been to get Seward out and to keep Cameron out, and on these two points d see there may yet be a terrible split in the repub-Loss party—a sort of "irrepressible conflict" Among and conservative section, and Greeley heads the radical, which has become the abelition wing of the party. In most of the political circles it is now wed that Weed has the inside track, and will keep it ugh the home stretch and by the winning post. The Greeley section, for the purpose of crushing out seward, carried on their fight in the Peace Conference and in Ongress. It is understood, however, that the tactics of 'the conservative portion of the republican party are, not to do as the concernts have done—that is, as Polk, Pierce and Buchanan attempted to do—in pretending to divide the spoils, for the purpose of healing dissension, but really giving a portion to their opponents, instead of their friends. They will, on the contrary, drive the radical section to the wall if possible, as the only means of pre-serving the republican party and building up a great

ational organization.

If you will watch the course of events you will see that all the movements in Congress and in the Peace Conference have tended to this point. The conservatives granting in the settlement of the great issue of the day all that the border States desire, and all that will be satimfactory to the South; while the radical republicans, who are led on by such men as Fesseaden, Sumner, Hale, William Curtis Noyes, David Dudley Field, and Chase, of Ohio, are doing all they can to irritate the border States and prevent a peaceable solution of

It is believed that Chaze, having gone into the Cabinet, it will be too warm and uncomfortable for Seward to re-main more than sixty days. This is the plan of the radicals, and they will probably further endeavor to get the latter off to England as Minister, and thus have him out of the way.

All sorts of allegations have been made against Cameron to Lincoln; and wherever a chance occurred along the route from Springfield to Harrisburg-for an opportunity was not afforded to get a word in between that place and Washington-every effort was made to poison the mind of the President, by resurrecting all the old charges that were ever made against the head of the Cameronian cian in Pennsylvania.

Though the Tariff bill has passed the House and Senate.

is not yet by any means certain that it will become a ww. It requires the signature of Mr. Buchanan to falili its end, and it would not be at all surprising if the old gentleman should quietly pocket the document as a companion for his journey to Wheatland.

The movements of the President elect and his

Western party are watched with the greatest care and interest, and every one of those who came from Illinois with him has suddenly found himself famous. They are courted, asked out to drink, invited to dine, buttonholed, "cherry-bounced," egg-negged," and all sorts of things done to them of a hospitable character, much to their astenishment and matisfaction. They had no idea they occupied such an important position in the world. There is one curious obl'ocopher among them, however, who is already known as the "irrepressible hat man." This is Judi Davis. Go where you will, among the ladies at Willard's. or among ladies in any popular gathering, and there you will find Judge Davis, a live representative of Westother words, never off his head. It is said that he has much influence over Lincoln, and carries so many brains in his cranium that he is obliged to cover it with his hat to keep them in proper subjection. All Westerners conform to the etiquette the city, and not one of them has yet been seen with his beels above his head. None of them chew tobacco and expectorate in anything but the privileged spitboxes; and, in a word, the entire suite are all tip-top

specimens of Western los tra The city is rapidly sliing up with applicants for the lesser offices under the administration, such as the post masters, collectorships, surveyors, naval officers, and other local offices growing out of connection with the pational treasury.

The applications from New York are very numerous. A dozen of your leading republicans, who have always been the most patriotically inclined and did not want office at all, have turned up for fat places. General Nye, who, it will be remembered, had sundry trials of skill in telling peculiar kinds of stories with Old Abe, in which there was a sort of drawn battle, has applied for every effice in New York. He has applied for Collector, Postmaster, Surveyor, Naval Officer, Sub-Treasurer and Superintendent of the Assay Office, on the principle, probably, that by making a grab for all he will be likely to secure one. Sim. Draper wants to be either anything but the Custom House, there being, in his

cal economy or banking, is also looking after the Custom

tower and fissen, but just now they have to keep them-bover and fissen, but just now they have to keep them-solves very shady. Bultum re has a number, but having been so ungraciously gwirebed of at Harrisoning, it is

brobably, that by making a grab for all he will be mikely to recover one. Sim. Draper wants to be either Collector or Postmister, and Joe Hoxie won't take anything but the Contous Home, there being, in his only man in New York who knows anything about politic politic in the city which pays.

George Opdyke, who has the reputation of being the only man in New York who knows anything about politic doubtful what will be down with them.

The close aboving proposation of the Yankees were never more present than during the recent ap-plication for the cight moran lean. When the time came for opening the bis the Secretary was de ighted at the cheening of propert. A whole basket full of money was in his hard (or, other, the equivalent to it), at a more in when everybody appared confidence in the solvency of the government was to so with the remark, 'Pan giar to see as many bids—I hop. they are all at good prices," he took his soat over the pile, and commenced the task of opening them. "New York, 92." "New York, 90.5", "Washington, 31;" "Bultimore, 90." "Philadelphie, 99." and so ou. By and by one was drawn out, "Seventy eight," "Where's that from and the "Beston," wit the reply, "Seventytwo." "Whore's that from?" again asks the Booretary. Yes England' was the respects. And so the figures yes to sell the pile the emailed both build mainly translated by the building mainly

The truth is the factors appending the government was tottering on the first all legs and that constains panisome could be made on of the old inva.

Ad, stepped in, much on the same precede that one of their awapping peddlers would to drive a hard bargain, and ser, wed the prices down to the I west notch.

New York and the Middle States, on the contrary, all

hid largely, and at remonable rates received the major, to of awards Eaough, however, for the present commini sauch.

RHODE ISLAND DEGISLATURE.

Processing the Process of the Pole to Detroit the Senstors and request the representatives in Courses to vote for the propositions of the Peace Conference.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

MONTGOMEST March 1, 1861.

The Southern Corgress has been in secret session all day. They have confirmed the nomination of Peter G. Beauregard, of Louisians, as Brigadier General of the visional Army.

THE VIRGINIA STATE CONVENTION. RICHMOND, March 1, 1861.

In Convention to day a resolution was offered and re ferred, that an ordinance be passed submitting to voters of the State the question whether Virginia should remain with the North or recede and join the costs. Anremain with the North of Posses and Shall use her best other resolution was that Virginia should use her best efforts to precure a vote of all the States on the question of Union or disunion on the basis of the Pusco Omforence propositions, and that Virginia will co-querate with States

agreeing with her in the result.
On the vote of reference, Mr. BAY on finished his Union speech. He endorsed the Power Conference propositions, and opposed the right of secer jon and coercion. Mr. Torner, of Warren, 'nade a speech. He meant to

use all efforts for adjust pent, but if they fased Virginia ought to unite with 'ne Fouth Mr. Goods, of Fackienburg, denounced the peace pro-

A long chate ensued on a resolution inviting the Peace Commissioners to address the Convention. A substitute, mere's inviting them to seats, was many piopted.
The debate indicated that the peace propositions were acceptable to the Union men. The secretionists denomined

them, and some are undesided. REFUSAL OF CAPTAIN HILL TO SURRENDER

TO TEXAS. Advices received here from Galvesion state that Captain Hill, in reply to the demands of the Texas Commissioners

government property in his-charge.

It is stated that Captain-Hill has ordered reinforcement from Ringgold's barracks to retake the government property on Beagos Island. A collision between the govern ment and State troops is imminent.

refused to evacuate Fort Brown, or surrender to them the

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

New ORLEANS, March 4, 1981.
The vote in Harrison county, Texas, was 866 for secession, to 44 sgainst. Cass, Marion, Rusk and Cherokoe counties are reported as having voted almost unanimously

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION

Washington, March 1, 1961.
Returns from the North Carolina election are meagre. The following have been received:-

counties give large majorities for Union. Brunswick, New Hanover, Wayne, Mecklenburg, Cabarras, Nash, Edgecombe, Lenoir, Duplin, and Craven, give majorities for secession, but they are unascertained though mostly large.

The results for or against a convention are indefinite.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION.

Sr. Lours, Feb. 28, 1861.
Despatches to the Democrat say the State Convents. et at Jefferson City at eleven o'clock this morning Judge Orr called the Convention to order. Judge Han ton R. Gamble, of St. Louis, was elected temporary Chair man, and J. L. Miner, of Cole, temporary Secretary. Committees on credentials and permanent organization were appointed, when, it being found that only seventy eve members were present, the Convention adjourned till ten o'clock to morrow. After the permanent organization is effected the Convention will probably adjourn to St. Louis, the Mercantile Library Had being tendered for that purpose. The news of the adjournment of the Peace Conference, and the pussage of Mr. Corwin's propositions, produced a pleasant effect upon the members. Ex-Gover-

por Stering Price will probably be the permanent Presi-Sr. Louis, March 1, 1861. The State Connection met at Jefferson City at ten

o'el.ek this morning- Judge Gamble in the chair.

The report of the Committee on Rules and Officers was adopted unanimously. The report includes a resolution requiring the officers of and delegates to the Convention to take an each to support the constitution of the Unite ! States and of the State of Missouri.

A motion was made to go into secret session, which

A long and quite warm discussion ensued on a matim to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the role to take the caths, after which the Convention adjourned to meet in St. Louis on Monday next.

SOUTH CAROLINA. OUR CHARLESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9, 1861. Distances of the Batteries from Fort Sumter-The Re-Channel Through Which to Reinforce Fort Sumter, de., de.

The new fortifications Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were thrown up in the order named. No. 1, the "Star of the West" battery, is situated on Morris Island, and has three guns bearing on the main ship channel. No. 2, which is situated about the middle of Sullivan's ad beach, is a heavy battery, bearing both on Matta channel and on Fort Sumter. Its distance from Fort Sum ter is between one and a half and two miles—a moderate range. No. 3 is a light howitzer battery, placed on the cart end of Sullivan's Island, in order to command ord between that and Long Island. The site of bat ter, N 3 is one of historic interest. During the battle of Fort Moultrie Clinton attempted to pass from Long Island to Subivan's Island, for the purpose of attack ing Moultrie in the rear, but was prevented from doing so by Colonel Thompson, the position of where force was

very nearly that now occupied by this battery.

No. 4 is situated on the northern extremity of Mor-Island, or Commings' Point, as it is called; it is, perhaps, the most effective battery of all. The guns are heavy columbinds, and besides these there are severa mortars. They bear upon the channels of the harbor and also upon the gateway of Fert Sumter, the distance to which a only a thousand yards, or something over a half

To opened an attack from five points there are in Fact Samter centaint, not more than seventy five men. If as many, and as a resurge at least two men to orch gan, of the large counter of the large of the secency from the following their discharges soon causes these winders and their to suffer reverely from the following the large of the large of the secency from the large of the large of the secency fire the large of the

now I o load and prime and to charge bayonest should be dare to deffic our soil with his presence.

The covernors reply was remarkably sensible, and contained this happy allusion to the universal respect for Washington:—

I reasember, while in a distinct court of Europe, and at the most despite of all governments, that ou a memorable estation twelved the magnificent gardens that surround Peterhoff, near St. Petersung. The gardens and grounds were dedicated to the epipyment and penceful pursuits of the greatest and most brained it ourse. On a respote neithed of these magnificent grounds, that had been set aside for the private suppment and private walls of the Emperor and Empress, a tree was pointed cut to me in that garden, cultivated by purticular and devoted hances, surrounded by wire wicket work, and flowers flourishing all around it. Ther steed on one branch of the tree a large ornes plate, and on one side of that plate, in German, and on the other in Schwonic, was written, "This tree was planted in 1839, by Nicholas, from an accorn that grew near the tempt of the great washington." This was the inscription upon that tree, placed there by one of the most absolute raises that ever swayed the recpt: of empite. And yt, in his private, seconded gardens, he paid this deep and heartfelt tribute to the memory of the greatest and purest man the world ever raw. He did not take it from the temb of the great Napoleon; nor did he take it from the temb of the great Napoleon; nor did he take it from the temb of the great Napoleon; nor did he take it from the temb of the great Napoleon; nor did he take it from the garden of the Gesars, near Rome; but he took an accorn from the tomb of a pure and anguly man, in the wilds of America, who had planted the seeds of a government consecrated to the freedom and independence of nations, whose every principle was directly at war with the principles of its own government; and yet so great were the virtues and integrity of Washington that veen this mighty monarch in private and secre

THE SOUTHERN FORTS.

HEALTH OF MAJOR ANDERSON. Extract from a letter written in Fort Sumter, February 25, 1861:-

There is no truth in the statement circulated in Charleston and published in some of the papers, that Major Anderson had been ill. The command generally was quite healthy and in good spirits. Dr. Crawford, was quite healthy and in good spirits. Dr. Crawford, the medical officer of the command, hed been quite till, but had nearly recovered. Work was still actively going on at the batteries and works around the fert. Now entracures for heavy guns were in process of construction on Cummings' Point. These will bear directly upon the rear of the fort. A large command were row stationed on Morris Island, at the different batteries there. At Fort Moultrie they were still at work at the extension of the places around the southwest side of the works. But few vessels were in port Some of the soldiers whose term of callstment had expired had determined to remain and share the fate of their conrades.

LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT A. J. SLEMMER TO HIS

BROTHER. FRIRUARY 20, 1861. DEAR BROTHER—AS a special messenger will leave here for Weshington to-morrow I will ask him to carry some private letters, with his public ones, and let you know ome little about Fort Pickens and the inhabitants thereof. I only wish it were not so much of a one-sided arrangement, as we need letters down here more than you fortunate people up North can. The paper come through semetimes, but letters never. It quite surprizes me to see my name figuring so extensively in the newspapers. I have simply done my duty; but I sup pose the doing it, under such a pressure of opposition, makes it appear creditable. The troops are leaving th opposite shore, disgusted at playing soldier, I suppose They say there are only about three hundred remaining, and these are regulars, having enlisted for one year. My messenger to the yard, this morning, said they were afraid session again of everything in an hour, if we were only permitted to take such a course. I have now mounted nearly all the guns-that is, all that are really necessary to enable this work to be defended by a force of five hun dred men. We have worked like horses to accomplish thie, but great things can be done by small means when one knows how. This small command has done more than Chase or Lomax could have done with their two thousand men, and they know it. Having seen our gun go up so rapidly, they swear we have had reinforcements.

thousand men, and they know it. Having seen our guns go up so rapidly, they swear we have had reinforcements. In fact, the papers say, nothing else could be expected—that we have smuggled in men from the vessels. It is true we could have done so, and they be none the wiser; but not a man has been added to this command from the m. In fact, so particular are we, that not even an officer has come ashore, with the exception of Captain Vogdes, and he only once, when the vessels first came. These Southess papers are publishing all sorts of false reports about me. One is that I was heard to say that if they had attacked the fort any time during the first fifteen days I would have surrendered it without firing agun. Of course this is not true. My men stoed at the guns every one of these days, and if they had come they would have learned the definition of one kind of grape.

The people on the opposite shore think we are in a much more defensible condition than when they first came. The moral effect of the guns on top is great. When the more described condition than when they first came. The moral effect of the guns on top is great. When the more was first made I worked most where they could not see me, and they thought but little was doing; but when my men were put to work on the barbette guns, and they saw them go up almost like magic, as they thought (they could scarcely move their own guns), they began to think troublous times were coming. There are entry, as I said before, about four bendred men at the barrack, Fort Barraneas and old McCrea—only enough to garrison them. They are very much afraid that some time morning they will find the ships in the barbors, with the intelligence to them that they can leave within two hours, unless they prefer to be food for powder.

Colonel Chase and Captain Randolph are both in Montaging up the batteries before that work was stopped.

Colonel Chase and Captain Randolph are both in Montaging up the batteries before that werk was stopped.

Colonel Chase and Captain Randolph are both

THE COMMANDER OF THE GEORGIA TROOPS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL D. E. TWIGGS. The renders of the Hanain have already been apprized that General Twiggs has resigned his commond in the United States Army, and tendered his services to his na-tive State of Georgia, and which have been accepted. He is now in Texas, but will retern home in a short time and enter up to his command to the new urmey of the new Southern confederacy.

Major General David F. Twiggs is a native of the State

of Georgia. He catered the army as captain of the Eighth regiment of lefantry, or the 12th of Murch, 1812, served with distinction in the war of 1872, was promoted to the chice of impar on the 14th of May, 1826, and was mode Colenci of the Second regiment of dragroous on the 8th of care, 1816. At the commencement of the war with it is not close the first and the commencement of the war with it is Colone; fwiggs' regiment formed a part of the Army of Occupation; and through the whole crouse of operations he has figured among the most active and useful offices he has figured among the most active and useful offices in his first damong the most active and useful offices in the 8th. On the 25th of March, 1816, Colonel Twiggs was detached by decoral Taylor for the service of capturing Peint leabel, which was held by Gen Garcia with a force of 250 men, compased of infantry and artifact, and the policy of the substitute of the Americans, and the goldiers and imbablicans, with General on cis at their heat mentionently took to flight, escaping jost in who, howeve, the swords of Chinnel Twings' aragoons, who howeve arrived in town is season to save a few of the burning arrived in town is season to save as few of the burning arrived in town is season to save as few of the burning arrived in town is season to save as few of the burning arrived in town is season to save as few of the burning arrived in town is season to save as few of the burning arrived in town is season to save as few of the burning arrived in town in a season to save a few of the burning arrived in town is season to save a few of the burning arrived in town is season to save as few of the burning arrived in town in a season to save a few of the burning arrived in town in a season to save a few of the burning arrived in town in a season to save a few of the burning arrived in town in a season to save a few of the burning arrived in town the season of the burning arrived in the burning arrived in the burning arrived in the burning arrived in the season of the burning arrived in the burning arrived in the season of the burning arrived in the season of the burning arriv with distinction in the war of 1870, was promoted to the

leiet, and a force of six or eight hundred or been quartered on the same stand, the larger with the set the south end near the Ratter part being with these ample means Col. Thomps you theing with these ample means Col. Thomps you theing the Falmette Guard, with B* ong island ford. From pected at least as much all * story. No. Six, may be available eighteen pounder s* one Col Thompson with his line with the eighteen pounder s* one Col Thompson with his line with the standard of the same of the

racter and position. He was, about two years ago, assigned the command of the ferns division of the army, with his headquarters at San Antonio.

THE SEIZURE OF NEW YORK SHIPS AT SAVANNAH.

STATE SALVANNAH.

MILLESCURE DEPARTMENT, 1

SIR—On the fifth dep of the month 1

Green of the State of New York. The reasons see the seizure were briefly stated in the order. Chizese of this state have been robbed of their property by the police of New York, acting under the authority of that State. I had demanded the restoration of the property to its owners. The Governor of that State had given an evasive reply, excepting to the form of the demand sent by tolograph, which clearly evilned the deposition and to comply by ordering the rectoration of the property. If the protection of this State were not in sent case afforded to its citizens, it not only invited further aggressions upon their rights, but forcited all just claim to their alleginance. I therefore had no alternative left but to order, not reduce the mildest remedy provided, not only property. The mildest remedy provided, not only property of the mildest remedy provided, not only provided the mildest remedy provided, not only provided the property of the ownering of the day i malter to the Governor of New York, at Albuny, a communication stating the fact of the seizure, with the reasons for it; and that I should hold the ships till justice should be done the injured citizens of the State by the restoration of the property of New York.

On the night of the bit inst. I received a telegraphic departs from Mr. G. B. Lamar, of New York, whom I had appointed agent to receive the guns seized by the police of the city of New York.

On the night of the own State, though they may disapprove and condemn them, I was determined not to occur by the

the constitution and laws of this State, have placed at my command.

It therefore becomes my duty again to direct you to cail out such military force as may be necessary for that purpose, and to renew the reprisals, by the selzare, as seen as practicable, of vessels in the harbor of Savanuah, or other property in the city, or elsewhere within your reach, belonging to the State or to citizens of New York, at least equal in value to double the amount of the original seizures made by you.

You will hold the property so seized subject to my order; and it will be released when the guns in question (together with any other property of our citizens which has been, or may in the meantime be unlawfully seized by the authorities of New York) are actually shipped from the harbor and are beyond the reach or costsol of the police of the city of New York, or the authorities of that State. Respectfully, &c. JOS. E. BROWN.

Cel. Hexery R. Jaceson, Aid-de-Camp, Savannah, Ga.

THE ARSENAL AT ST. LOUIS.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 23.]

We paid a visit to the arsenal yesterday, and although it is a peaceful locality one cannot but feel the moment the gate is closed upon him that he is surrounded on all sides by terribly effective weapons of defence.

The number of men new quartered within the walls, and capable of active service, is five hundred, with a large reserve force at the Jefferson barracks below. The troops are divided into ordance corps and infantly corps, the latter being most numerous. The chief officer in command is Major Hagner; the second in cemmand is Capt. N. Lyon, recently arrived from Fort Scott, whither he went in search of Montgomery's band on the occasion of the late outbreak on the border.

The following is a list of all the officers and the State from which they hall—

ORDANCE CORPS.

Decret Maker Peter B. Hagner, District of Columbia. THE ARSENAL AT ST. LOUIS.

Drevet Major Peter B. Hagner, District of Columbia.
First Lieutenant, John W. Todd, Ky.
Eccond Lieutenant, Moses W. Wright, Tenn.

Second Lieutenant, Moses W. Wright, Tenn.
INFANTRY CORPS.
Second Infantry, Captain N. Lyon, Corm.
First Lieutenant, Thomas W. Sweeney, N. Y.
Second Lieutenant, William F. Lee, Va.
Tenth Infantry, Captain Affred Fracy, Mo.
First Cavalry, Second Lieutenant, John A. Thompson

Tenth Infantry, Captain Aifred fracy, Me.
First Cavalry, Second Lieutenant, John A. Thompson,
Va.
Fourth Artillery, First Lieutenant, Rafus Saxtoa, Mass.
The lafantry are divided into six companies, of seventy
men each, who are daily drilled, and, bosides the ordinary
routine, exercise in target practice, in order to keep their
guns in good order. The soldiers are all good and true
men. The officers are sound on the Union questice, and
would seemer die than see the stars and strippes mailed
down and any magnet secession has hested in its stead—
no matter by whom or under what authority. Major
liegaer has lately removed from Fort Leavenworth, and
superseded Major Beil in the command of the post. He
is a brave and gallant officer. Capt. Lyon, who is equal
in line rank to Major Hagner, is Captain of the Second infactry. Capt. L. graduated at West Point as early as
1944, and immediately entered into active service in
Ffortis, where he served under Gen. Worth. After leaving Florida he was ordered to the Northwestern frontier,
pending the settlement of the Oregon boundary question.
On the broaking out of the Maxican war he was ordered
to Mexico, and served under General Taylor until Gen.
Socity sarival, and in command of a company won distinction at the storming of Vera Cruz, Cerro Gorde, Conterras, Cherubusco, Malino del Rey, and the head taking
of the city of Mexico. On the close of the war he want
to California; commanded several expeditions to ChatLake and Russida river, to chasilise certain troublemen
ladiars, for which he was complimented by the Wet Department. He has been on the Western fronter since
1854.

The subordinate officers are all believed to regard the
stars and stripes as the only flag worth following. Coer

Indians, for which he was complimented by the War Department. He has been on the Western frontier since 1854.

The subordinate efficers are all believed to regard the stars and stripes as the only flag worth following. They have a high sumiration of Major Anderson, and profess to hope that he may maintain his position unbarmed at our Surfer. We need not tell our readers how many men from the lower part of the city would teneor their all to preserve the arcenal, in once it was attacked by accessionists, acting under State or ladicidual authority. Their name is legion.

He not our province to state how the accessal will be defended, as that is, of course, a military accret which it would be impolited to expose; but we can state the means of defence and the possibilities of the case, and with the assurance that the necessities are well understood by the officers in or minand, and the means of carrying out the plans ready at a moment's warning, heave our readers to judge of it for themselves how the plane can be defensed.

It is well-known that the arsemal buildings and grounds are surrounded by a high stone wall. This is out mostly fortunite, as it forms a ourist of protective proposalions. Plank plantermatons, be are declarable to the male, and with notice of infunity to keep of invade, the walls, and within force of infunity to keep of invade, the walls, and miner the gate are commanded by sixty-four pound howitzers, protected by earthworks to keep off the fire of musketry or rilles. The gunners can never be to keep of the fire of musketry or rilles.

while a charge of graposhot would scatter an assating force at the gates quickly. There are two of these ugly customers at each gate. The orders to prepare field works were received from the war have led works were received from the war have been done pemptly and wolf and work as so distributed that any at the artillery could be repelled in a few as from the remains of the properties of gurs beyor minutes, by maning out a and completely the walls to the track northward. Then, igned the walls completely, so that if a force ever got the walls they would meet with certain destruction. There are other means at hand to dispose of an invading force should one be successful in reaching the isside of the walls, encourant who we are not at history to speak. What has been accomplished towards putting the areand in a defensive condition has been done quietly and without tray noise or parade.

We are permitted to state that a large quantity of arms lately stored in our arsened have been shipped to other States, principally to Wisconsin. As the Southern States have had nore than their share by the existre of the assensis in that itseen, Baton Rouge and elsewhere, Mr. Secretary Holt, with commendable sense of justice, has supplied the Northwest from this point.

There is an abundance of stores, artillery, arms and ammunition left for all practical purposes, and a force of laborers now engaged putting every manket, rife, sword and pistot into perfect order. The artillery is chiefly from the campany was engaged with maskets in target practice yesterday while we were on the grounds, and their profice and would do credit to any of our crack volunteer companies. At a distance of sixty yards nearly every balk went isolde a ring fifteen inches in dismeter, and the bull's eye was completely riddled. We understand that the men take great pride in the target practice, and have much rivalry in the ranks as to the best sixt. A careful inspection of the arms and ammunition is ordered daily, to see that neither are injured by dampness or

nition is ordered daily, to see that neither are injured by dampness or otherwise.

The quarters of officers and men are kept in the cleanest condition, and the health of the troops is generally gued. The stories about the smallpox raging to a fearful effect on the premises are exaggerated. There are a few men sick with it in the hospital, but they are kept entirely alouf from any contact with the main bely of troops, and no fear is entertained whatever that it will spread. Ample precautions have been taken, however, to prevent it.

We could not help being struck with the fine appearance of the men as we passed over the grounds. They look as well and hearty as any sot of troops ever seen in this city, and there is not a rebellious spirit among them. The American flag is hoisted at sunrise and lowered at sunset, with military honors. Long may it wave.

THE SURRENDER OF AUGUSTA ARSEMAL

Official Report of Capt. Etzey-His Trans fer from His Command Because He is a Southerner, &c. OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, Feb. 10, 1861.

The following is a copy of the official report of the circumstances attending the surrender of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Ga., by Capt. Arnold Elzey. Capt. Elzey has just been transferred from the command of his company here to Fortress Monroe, near Norfolk. He has been in command of his present company for twelve years, and the feeling of attachment between his men and himself is warm and mutual. He has done much to bring the company to its present high state of discipline for it is at this time one of the most perfect compan in the United States service. Capt. Elzey is a Marylander by birth, and it is stated that General Foott ordered his transfer from this city to Fortress Monroe b cause be had doubts of Capt. Elzey's loyalty to the government in case of a rupture between the North and the South. Capt. Elzey is a high toned, honorable gentleman, an American officer who never disgraced his epaulettes, and who never he who never disgraced his epaulettes, and who never has or would waver in his allegiance to the government so long as he wears them. His transfer from his command, although to an honorable and responsible position elsewhere, is, under the circumstances, an unfortunate one, and not calculated to amoliorate the asperity of feeling existing among Southern men who hold commissions in the United States Army. Capt. E. is succeeded by Capt. Idea the Capt. Elsey, but a gentleman of fine soldierlike qualities. Capt. Elsey, but a gentleman of fine soldierlike qualities. Capt. Elsey, but a gentleman of fine soldierlike qualities. Capt. Elsey, but a gentleman at fine soldierlike qualities. Capt. Elsey, but a gentleman seematending bis surrender of Augusta Arsenal.

COPT OF THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SURR OF AUGUSTA ARSENAL.

Washington, Feb. 15, 1861.

Col. S. Cooper, Adjutant General United States ar ay:—
Six—In compliance with your letter of this date, I have
the honor to submit the following complete report of the
surrender of the United States Arsenal at Augusta, Ga.
On the morning of the 23d of January utt., I received
from the Governor of Georgia, then in Augusta, backed
by a superior force of State troops, numbering some six
or seven hundred, a verbal demand of the arsenal, which
I refused. Shortly after came, through his aid-de-camp,
a written demand to the following terms, the substance
of which was telegraphed by me to the War Department,
to wit:—

of which was telegraphed by me to the War Department, to wit:—

Augusta, Jan. 23, 1831.

Sig.—I am instructed by his Excellency tovernor Brown to say to you that Georgia having seceded from the United States of America, and resumed exclusive sovereignty over her soil, it has become his duty to require you to withdraw the troops under your command, at the earliest practicable moment, from the limits of the State. He proposes to take possession of the arcenal, and to receipt for all public property under your charge, which will be accounted for on adjustment between the State of Georgia and the United States of America. He begs to refer you to tae fact that the situation of your troops upon the soil of Georgia, after remonstrance, a, under the laws of patients, and the losses of heavily; and he claims that the state is not only at peace, but anxious to cultivate the most amable relations with the United States government. I am further instructed to say that an answer will be expected to morrow morning at line oclock. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, IIERNEY JACKSON, Aid de-Camp, &c.

About one o'clock on the night of the 234 of January ult. I received from the War Department the following reply to my despatch, to wit:— CAPTAIN ARROLD ELZEY, SECOND ANTILLERY, CL

CAPPAIN ARROLD BLEXT, GRADER A

T. HOLT, Secretary of War.

To have resisted such a force then ready to attack me, with my knowledge of large reinforcements at Savannah and Atlanta ready to come up by mail at a moment's warning, would have been desperation in my weak position. I therefore directed my Adjutant to address and convey the following note in reply to the Governor's de

convey the following note in reply to the Governor's demand:—

Headquarters, Augusta Arsenta, Ga., Jan. 24, 1861.
Sire—I have the honor to inform you that I am directed by Captain Exley, commanding the post, to say in reply to the demand of the Governor of Georgia, made through you yesterday, requiring him to withdraw his command beyond the innits of the State, he begs to request an interview with his Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of negotiating homorable terms of surrender, at are sarly an hour this morning as practicable. I have the homor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. JONES, Li. 2d Art., Post Adj.
To Cot. A. R. Jacksoy, A. D. C.
About ten o'clock of the same morning (24th), the Governor, accompanied by his staff and Brigadier Goneral Harris, commanding the troops, roda up to my quarters and was received by me, when the following homorable terms were agreed upon and accepted, to wit:—

1. The flag to be saluted and lowered by the United States troops.

The company to be marched out with military honors, and to retain its arms and company property.

3. The officers and soldiers to occupy quarters until removed beyond the limits of the State, and to have the use of the post trousportation to and from the city and, in the neighborhood, and the privilege of obtaining supplies from the d. The public property to be receipted for by the State an thoriti-s, and secounted for upon adjustment between the State of Georgia and the United States of America.

5. The troops to have unmoissand passage through and out of the State by water to New York, via Sarannah.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army of the State of Georgia.

ARNOLD ELZEY.
Captain Second Artillery, Commanding Augusta Arsenal.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient
servant

ARNOLD ELZEY.
Captain Second Artillery.

Brooklyn City News.

ALLEGAD THEFT BY A Neurose.—On Thursday evening a negro woman named Filen Brown went into the trimming store of Mrs. Trumball, in Fulton avenue, and pretende to make a trifling purchase, but while the parcel was be tog made up for her she contrived to scarete several pieces of lace, valued at \$30. in her basket, and mane off with them. She was pursued and arrested by officer Murphy, of the Fourth district, when the stoking goods were found in her possersion.

The LATE APPRAY IN COLUMNIA STREET.—John McCon-

nery, who was so seriously wounded by John Cowan, in the late stabbing effray at the corner of Columbia and the late stabbing sittay at the corner of Columbia and Atiantic streets, is almost past hopes of recovery. On Thorsday merning the operation of tropauning was performed on the skull of the patient, at the City Rospital, and a piece of bone which pressed on the brain was removed by the surgeous. This serious injury it is thought was accasioned by a brickbat. Desirium supervened, in what considered man's deposition, for which purpose be went to the hospital in the afternoon. The other man, towan, remains in the hospital, suffering from a severe wound in the side, but there are hopes of his recovery. CONTRIBUTES -- Information was communicated to the reversi police stations last evening that counterfeit three delay bills on the Beverley Bank, of Beverley, N.

FIGURESH MOWER, the oldest inhabitant of the city of Wercester, Mass., died on the lith inetant, at the ago of one hundred years and four months. The Says says that this physical vigor has been remarkable up to a few weeks ago, when he fell and was hunt. Since that time he has gradually declined. He retained possession of his mental faculties to the last, and was one of the two in this degenorate age whose vitality was not exhausted at three score and ten."

hauated at three score and ten."

A colored woman, 112 years old, familiarly known as Arist Figures, died at Princeton, New Jersey, on the 9th mat.

David Davis, of Southport, Conn., died on the 2nd ult., eged one hundred years, nine mouths and twenty-three cays. He left four children, seventy-two grant children, two hundred and forty-acres grant grant children, and four great grant children, and four great grant grant children, the youngest of whom thed at the age of eighty years.

TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

Es plosion of a Gun Factory Boiler Whitneyville, Conn.

New Haven, March 1, 186 To-day at twelve o'clock a boiler in the gun factory the Whitney Arms Company, at Whitneyville, about the miles from here, exploded, blowing out the east end

the building, demonshing the machinery and arms various kinds, and making a complete wreck of the p. About thirty persons were at work in the vicinity the boiler, many of whom were buried in the ruine.

Paul Savage, the engineer, was seriously injured. Ed. R. Faxmer, W. J. Richards, Samuel Hall, Laba-Oliver and son, were badly scalded.

Nine others are sees injured.

Major R. W. Horton, with M. Oliver, were both blown It is expected that all but one of the victims will re-

The rumor of the accident spread quickly throughout the city, and several fire companies, including a steamer, started for the scene, but soon returned, their services

A number of physicians from this city were soon in attendance, and assisted in alleviating the sufferings of the victims.

not being required.

The cause of the explesion cannot be correctly ascertained at present. The engineer is a man skilled business, and the boiler was of usual strength.

The principal less sustained by the company is on the machinery, the amount of which is not known at present.

BURSTING OF A CROTON PIPE IN EIGHTS AVENUE.

On Thursday evening one of the large pipes branching off from the Croten main in the Eighth avenue, near Twenty-fourth street, burst suddenly, and began to seat ter the water about the neighborhood in a manner which threatened to cause serious damage and inconven

ter the witer about the neighborhood in a manner which threatened to cause serious damage and inconvenience. Information was, he rever, promptly sent to the proper cilicain, and laborers were test to work without delay to rapair the leak. Owing to this timely aid the public were rescued from another disastrous flood, such as occurred a few menths ago by the breaking of the main in Fifth avenue. The leak had been effectually dissed up at an early hour yesterday morning. It is supposed to have resulted from operations incitental to the building of a vault in Eighth avenue, close by the locality where the accident was discovered. The neighborhood was literally washed by the forton, and in that view of the matter it has probably been an advantage rather than an evil. Accidentally Suprocated.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday at St. Vincent's Hospital upon the body of Joseph Rafferty, who died from the inhalation of gas generated by a coal fire. Deceased, it appeared, was employed in a saleratus factory in Twenty-fifth street, near Tenth avenue. Withing to take a sleep after his fellow laborers had retired for the day, he entered the office, shut the door and seated himself by the stove. The following morning he was found on the five insensible. The stove door was found open, the damper closed, and a strong smell of gas pervaded the apartment. Deceased had evidently been rendered inansible by the inhalation of the deadly atmosphere. When discovered he appeared to be dying, and although every effort was made to restore him to consciousness he continued to fink rapidly, and died in a few hours after his admission to the hospital. Versict, "Death by suif-cation." Deceased was twenty-six years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

RESHONADON AND APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Gayte, for the

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT .-- Mr. Gayte, for the last three years duperintendent of Lamps and Gas in the Street Department, yesterday formally resigned his lu-Street Department, yesterday formally resigned his lucrative position. It is said that certain Aldermen have been working assiduously of late to bring about that result, and that therefore Mr. Gayte only anticipated his involuntary removal, thereby depriving his political adversaries of the pleasure of doing what, in piam language, might be designated as "kicking him out." He sent in his resignation last Monday, and it took off or yesterday. The Street Commissioner accopted Mr. G.'s magnanimous self-deposition, and wrote him a complimentary letter, expressing the utmost antisfaction with him during his administration of the Bureau of Lamps and Gas. Mr. Ed. C. McCouncil, a Thirteenth ward politician ex-Councilman, ex-Alferman, ex-Custom House officer and at the present time Secretary of Tammany General Committee, has been appointed to the vacancy. The salary is \$2,000 per annum, with a fat addition of perquisites.

FIRE IN OAK STREET-A HORSE BURNED TO DRATE.-About twelve o'clock last night a fire broke out in a stable in Oak street, near James street, and before the flames were extinguished a horse was burned to death. The building was camaged about \$50.

Ehortly after six o'clock last night a fire was discover-

in the office of Richard B. Locke, general agent, on the first ficor of 20 Celar street. It originated in the private office, behind a lounge. The flames were soon extinguished; damage about \$20. Part of the first floor is also occupied by R. B. Huickings, comulsision merchant. There was some slight damage done to the stock by water. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been accidental.

Court of Common Pleas. Before Hon. Judge Brady. THE STREET CLEANING CONTRACT.—INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

From 26—In the motter of Williams vs. The Mayor and

Commonally of New York and A. J. Hackley .- The tempo rary injunction in this case, restraining the Mayor, &c., from awarding the street cleaning contract to A. J. Hack ley, was argued last week, by Mesers. C. O'Conor and H. H. Anderson, Assistant Corporation Counsel, on the of the defendants. This morning the Judge gave a cision discoving the injunction. The following is the opinion of the Judge. Whether the injunction granted in this case should be continued or not depends upon the right of the plaintiff to the contract for cleaning the streets, by reason of his having been the lowest bidder in the proposals made. Upon the conclusions at which I have arrived it is not necessary to consider any other question. By the thirty-eighth section of the charter of 1857 it is provided that all contracts ments, and shall be founded on scaled bids or proposals made in compliance with public notice advertised in such of the newspapers of the city as may be employed by the Cerporation for the purpose, and that all such contracts, when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, the terms of whose contract shall be satuld by the Corporation Counsel as an act of preliminary specification to the bid or proposal, and who shall give security for the faithful performance of his contract is the ammer prescribed and required by ordinance. Under the section to lowest bidder, who in all things clien compiled with the statustic contract of the contract to which his bid research bid was arbitrary, leaving no discretic to be employed, and determining the contractor fight to the contract to which his bid reached bid was arbitrary, leaving no discretic to be employed, and determining the contractor figures alone. The act of 1860 (Season Lavas, p. 1,017) invaced this provision in reference to contracts for cleaning the streets of New York; for and during a term of years, not to exceed five. It is also devertined in such nowapapers as may be designated by verticed in such nowapapers as may be designated by the Common Council, and that the contract shall be advertised in such nowapapers as may be designated by the Common Council which we have the designated by the Common Council while the status is 1800 descent the status of 1800 does not itself determine, as in the chart of the chart of 1857, to whom the contract shall be given to thought a warring the bids,